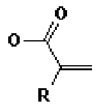
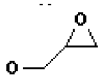
IN THE CLAIMS

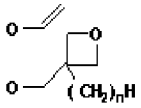
Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (currently amended) A method of making a mould for moulding a moulding material to an optical component in which the ~~A method of moulding materials in which a~~ mould ~~is used having~~ has a plurality of mould components with moulding surfaces together defining a moulding cavity, said method comprising the step of forming at least part of the mould components of a polymerisable starting material and polymerising said material under polymerisation conditions, characterized in that said starting material before polymerisation is a polymerisable compound of the formula:Z-X-Y, wherein Y and Z are the same or different polymerisable groups selected from the group consisting of



wherein R=$CH_3$, H, Cl, F, CN





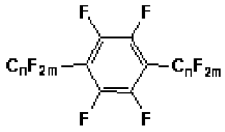
wherein n=0-3

wherein n=0-3, R=phenyl, $CH_3$;

wherein X is a polymerisable group having the formula $(CRR')_n A (CRR')_m$, wherein R,R'=H, alkyl; n,m=0-3,

wherein $A=C_nF_{2n}$, linear or branched, n=4-20; or

A= a combination of perfluorinated aromatic and aliphatic groups having the formulae



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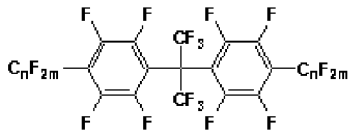


wherein n,m=0-4 .

2. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1, characterized in that said polymerisable groups Z and Y are independently chosen from the groups consisting of polymerisable (meth)acrylate, oxetane, glycidylether, allylether, epoxy, vinylether and vinylester, or mixtures thereof . ~~, and a thiol group with the proviso that when such polymerisable group is a thiol group, such thiol group is used in combination with other radically polymerisable monomers selected from said Z and Y groups whereby crosslinked polymers are obtained.~~

3. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the starting material is 2,2'-(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanyloxymethyl)diepoxide, wherein both Y and Z are glycidylether groups.

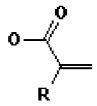
4. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the starting material is 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanediol-dimethacrylate wherein both Y and Z are methacrylate groups.

5. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the F/C-ratio (Fluoro-Carbon ratio) of said polymerisable compound is higher than or equal to 8/14.

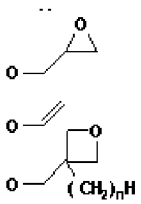
6. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the moulding cavity is shaped for moulding an optical component therein and wherein said mould is suitable for use in the manufacture of optical lenses and is effective without substantial deterioration of either lenses or mould after replication of at least 100 lenses.

7. (currently amended) A method of making an optical component by moulding a moulding material, ~~materials in which a mould is used having a plurality of mould components with moulding surfaces together defining a moulding cavity ,~~ said method comprising the step of forming at least part of ~~the~~ mould components of a polymerisable starting material, polymerising said material for forming ~~the~~ a mould having a plurality of mould components with moulding surfaces together defining a moulding cavity , filling the moulding cavity with a mixture of moulding material, applying UV-light or heat to said moulding material in the mould to set or cure the moulding material, continuing the UV-light or heat treatment until sufficient stiffness has developed in the ~~moulded article and removing the moulded article~~

moulding material to obtain an optical component and removing the optical component thus made from the mould, wherein said mould is made of the polymerization product of a polymerisable starting material compound of the formula:Z-X-Y wherein Y and Z are the same or different polymerisable groups selected from the group consisting of



wherein R=$CH_3$, H, Cl, F, CN



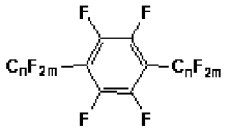
wherein n=0-3

wherein n=0-3, R=phenyl, $CH_3$;

wherein X is a polymerisable group having the formula $(CRR')_n A(CRR')_m$, wherein R,R'=H, alkyl; n,m=0-3,

wherein $A=C_nF_{2n}$, linear or branched, n=4-20; or

A= a combination of perfluorinated aromatic and aliphatic groups having the formulae



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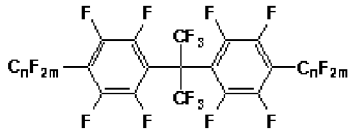


wherein n,m=0-4 .

8. (currently amended) A method according to claim 7, characterized in that said polymerisable groups Z and Y are independently chosen from the groups consisting of (meth)acrylate, oxetane, glycidylether, allylether, epoxy, vinylether and vinylester, or

mixtures thereof . ~~, and a thiol group with the proviso that when such polymerisable group is a thiol group, such thiol group is used in combination with other radically polymerisable monomers selected from said Z and Y groups whereby in such a way that crosslinked polymers are obtained.~~

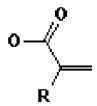
9. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 7, characterized in that the starting material is 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanediol-dimethacrylate wherein both Y and Z are methacrylate groups.

10. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 7, characterized in that the starting material is 2,2'-(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanyloxymethyl)diepoxide wherein both Y and Z are glycidylether groups.

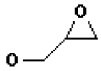
11. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 7, characterized in that the F/C-ratio (Fluoro-Carbon ratio) of said polymerisable compound is higher than or equal to 8/14.

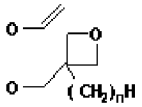
12. (previously amended) Optical components obtained according to a method as claimed in Claim 7.

13.(previously amended) A mould for making optical components comprising a plurality of mould components with moulding surfaces together defining a moulding cavity, wherein said mould is obtained by polymerising a mixture comprising, as a main constituent thereof, a polymerisable compound of the formula: Z-X-Y, wherein Y and Z are the same or different polymerisable groups selected from the group consisting of :



wherein R=$CH_3$, H, Cl, F, CN



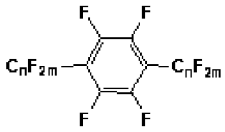


wherein n=0-3

wherein n=0-3, R=phenyl, $CH_3$;

wherein X is a polymerisable group having the formula $(CRR')_n A(CRR')_m$, wherein R,R'=H, alkyl; n,m=0-3,
wherein $A=C_nF_{2n}$, linear or branched, n=4-20; or

A= a combination of perfluorinated aromatic and aliphatic aliphatic groups having the formulae



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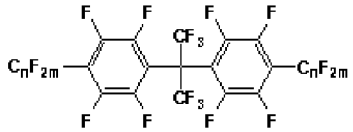

wherein n,m=0-4 .

14.(currently amended) A mould according to claim 13, characterized in that said polymerisable groups Z and Y are chosen from the group consisting of (meth)acrylate, oxetane, glycidylether, allylether, epoxy, vinylether and vinylester, or mixtures thereof . ~~, and a thiol group with the proviso that when such polymerisable group is a thiol group, such thiol group is used in combination with other radically polymerisable monomers selected from said Z and Y groups whereby crosslinked polymers are obtained.~~

15.(previously presented) A mould according to claim 13, characterized in that the starting material is 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanediol-dimethacrylate wherein both Y and Z are methacrylate groups.

16.(previously presented) A mould according to Claim 13, characterized in that the starting material is 2,2'-(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanyloxymethyl)diepoxide wherein both Y and Z are glycidylether groups.

17.(previously presented) A mould according to Claim 13, characterized in that the F/C-ratio (Fluoro-Carbon ratio) of said polymerisable compound is higher than or equal to 8/14.

18.(previously presented) A mould according to Claim 13, characterized in that the shape of the mould is spherical or aspherical and is made of said polymerisable material, the aspect ratio of the layer thickness made of said material is about 50 or less.

19. (currently amended) A method of making an optical component by moulding a moulding material, said method comprising the steps of ~~in which~~ providing a spherical or aspherical mould ~~is used~~ having a plurality of mould components with moulding surfaces together defining a moulding cavity ~~, said method comprising the step of forming~~ by polymerising a polymerisable material comprising at least part of the mould components ~~of a polymerisable material, polymerising said material for forming the mould~~, filling the moulding cavity with a mixture of moulding material, applying UV-light or heat to said moulding material in the mould to set or cure the moulding material, continuing the UV-light or heat treatment until sufficient stiffness has developed in the ~~moulded article and removing the moulded article~~ moulding material to obtain an optical component and removing the optical component thus made from the mould, wherein said ~~mould is made of the polymerization product of a~~ polymerisable compound is selected from the group consisting of 2,2,3,3,3,3,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate and 2, 2 ' –(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanyloxymethyl)diepoxide.

20. (previously presented) A mould for making optical components comprising a plurality of mould components with moulding surfaces together defining a moulding cavity, wherein said mould is spherical or aspherical and is obtained by polymerising a mixture comprising, as a main constituent thereof, a polymerisable compound selected from the group consisting of 2,2,3,3,3,3,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate and 2, 2 ' –(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro 1,6-hexanyloxymethyl) diepoxide.

21. (previously presented) A mould as claimed in claim 20 wherein said mould is suitable for use in the manufacture of optical lenses and is effective without substantial deterioration of either lenses or mould after replication of at least 100 lenses.